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development. In short, only in the field of industrial accident insurance, old-age insurance, and other forms of social insurance is there a plausible justification for state interference, in the opinion of Professor Gephart. The practical difficulties of application in the different states of the Union outweigh the theoretical advantages even here.

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*The Primitive Family as an Educational Agency.* By ARTHUR JAMES TODD. New York: Putnam, 1913. 8vo, pp. ix+251. \$1.75 net.

In this admirable book Dr. Todd has shown the origins of primitive education and the function of the primitive family in developing it. Present-day education, he thinks, has much of its foundation upon these primitive teachings. Primitive education prepared the young for the life which they were to lead in the group; it was largely economic and eliminated most of the aesthetic features. The family relations themselves originated from an economic need, that of caring for offspring. The author answers the query as to whether education was a family or group affair by stating that the family was one, but not the only, source of primitive knowledge, as the group or tribal education was also very important.

The value of the book from an economic standpoint is that it shows clearly the great importance of economic conditions in shaping human institutions and impresses the fact that such is still the process, as our present-day conditions will be productive of different future institutions.

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*The Modern Trust Company.* By F. B. KIRKBRIDE and J. E. STERRETT. 4th ed. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Royal 8vo, pp. xiii+319. \$2.50.

The third edition of this book was published in 1907. The new edition recognizes the steady growth there has been in trust companies since that time, and the development of their importance as financial institutions. Besides bringing the volume as a whole up to date, the authors have rearranged and amplified the bibliography.

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*Lincoln, Labor and Slavery.* By HERMAN SCHLÜTER. New York: Socialist Literature Co., 1913. 12mo, pp. 237.

Declaring that "there is indeed no impartial history," the author frankly acclaims his class-conscious bias in this discussion of the development of the labor movement in its relation to abolition and the Civil War. A belief that the same economic evils were at the root of both the chattel slavery of the negro and the wage slavery of the working-man early turned the sympathies of the members of the working class to the abolition movement. The value of this support from the laboring classes in the North, in the South, and abroad, particularly in England, was, in the author's view, incalculable; it was the